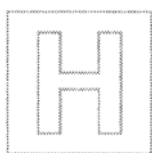


CANDIDATE NAME	CLASS 6C _ _	INDEX NUMBER 0 0 _ _
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DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

1 September 2014

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.

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[Turn over

Jim Nassium considers the place of sport in the modern world.

- 1 The hendiatris *Citius, Altius, Fortius* is the Olympic motto, which means 'faster, higher, stronger' in Latin. The motto is a challenge to all competing athletes to strive to push themselves to the limit of their endurance – reaching a point within the depths of their strength where there is almost nothing left for the mission at hand. At every Olympic Games, the world watches this struggle being reflected in some of its top competitors: a sprinter breaking a world record by a micro-second, a gymnast stunning the world with the first perfect ten, and a weightlifter astounding us with a single lift of the barbell burdened with weights. We worship these athletes who outperform themselves and others and achieve the humanly impossible. They are Hercules and Achilles, inspiring us to conquer the seemingly insurmountable challenges we face in our lives. 5
10
- 2 Sport has always played a significant role in religions, whether through amusing or appeasing the gods, either as entertainment or an irrational sacrifice. The first ancient Olympic Games were staged on the plains of Olympia to honour Zeus and the Olympian gods. The Mesoamericans, or the Mayans, had ritualistic ball games where losers were punished with death as offerings to the gods – players literally had to win or die! Fortunately, sport also served more purposeful uses: tribal hunting was as much a fundamental survival enterprise as a social endeavour, and Sumerian wrestlers and Roman gladiators provided ceremonial (albeit barbaric, bloody and brutal) entertainment for the rulers and the ruled. Conceivably, it is the remnant ancestral aggression in all of us that makes us participate in and spectate javelin throws, target shooting and bullfighting today. 15
20
- 3 However, in modern societies, sports activities have become organised and civilised forms of play. The British sporting culture arguably started during the Industrial Revolution, where the participation in sport was highly promoted to ensure that workers were physically able to perform their jobs. To prevent the exploitation of workers, the Factory Act in 1850 stipulated that workers had to stop work at two in the afternoon on Saturdays. Consequently, football matches – the key pastime of the proletariat – only commenced at three. And for migrant workers from all over Britain and Europe who flocked to these industrial cities for work and had no ties with the community, football became a pursuit they could partake in to assimilate to the neighbourhood. But unlike the workers, the bourgeoisie engaged in sport as an ostentatious pastime – the lavishly tailored apparel and expensive equipment made them look stylish while skiing, yachting, playing polo and enjoying equestrian activities. 25
30
- 4 As the Industrial Revolution allowed wealthy traders and nations to extend and expand their presence globally, indigenous sports activities were insidiously replaced with those introduced by the colonial masters: instead of playing *ulama*, the Mexicans are playing soccer, and cricket has become the most popular sport among the Indians. Ultimately, imported games 'won' the acceptance and adulation of colonial subjects, either by force or habit. And soon sports activities became homogenised, making cultural games obsolete. Yet, deplorably, distinctions in the form of prejudice still persist. Sport is always male-dominated; women in sport have less television exposure, fewer sponsorships, restricted game options and a negligible number of role models. The trend is changing but alas, only at a laborious speed. The stronger sex happily and quickly defends this phenomenon, alluding to the fact that the very essence of sport – aggression – runs counter to women's predispositions. Moreover, numerous sports are the singular domain of the aristocrats: fencing, golf, pheasant hunting... these expensive indulgences are only a pipe dream for the plebeians, as no benefactors would ever bequeath them with wealth for a life of leisure. 35
40
45
- 5 Sport also breeds an unhealthy desire to win at all cost. Since winning is big business, sportsmanship has been side-lined for success: cheating via match-fixing or ingesting of steroids has become common; technology (for more rigorous training and costume design), and not talent, has become the means to ace the race. The mania to bolster international standing has led countries to put young children through exhaustive training to compete 50

later in life, and to persuade and purchase foreign athletes to win medals for them, in exchange for the prized citizenship and a remuneration package. Ironically, in the quest for a 'perfect' body, such as in appearance sports like gymnastics, many athletes develop anorexia nervosa and bulimia and suffer from muscle injuries. Attractive, media-savvy 'athletes' are also recognised more for brand endorsements rather than their performance in games. We also unduly accord athletes with aptitudes they do not possess, a dangerous mental short-cut known as the 'halo effect', and erroneously vote them into the government, only to be disenchanted later. And frankly, some puerile pursuits for the sake of beauty and grace – synchronised swimming and figure skating – have very tenuous links with sport.

- 6 The technological revolution has dramatically altered the way we engage in sport in the twenty-first century. We have moved sports activities from the outdoors to indoors. High-definition, mesmerising screens and gaming consoles with motion sensors allow us to play games in the secure and cosy atmosphere of our living room, insulating us from the harsh but needful external elements of the weather that toughen us up. These devices replace entirely the players whom we previously had physical contact or interactions with in outdoor games. Additionally, with an ageing population worldwide, we see the increasing popularity of mind games – word games and mathematical puzzles – promoting solitary activities. Such trends only alienate us from one another and weaken our sense of camaraderie.
- 7 The treatment of athletes by the media also distracts us from the rudimentary meanings of sport, exercise and healthy living. The media propel athletes to the stratosphere of stars to profit from our fascination with celebrities and desire for frivolous entertainment, not necessarily by emphasising their expertise or values but by exaggerating their eccentric lifestyles. Consider the iconic Bruce Lee, whom many only recognise from the few movies he made, in which he flaunted his stylistic manoeuvres and skills in kung fu. The untimely demise of Lee at age thirty-two in the seventies, which ended his film career prematurely, was a media sensation worldwide; even till now, the enigmatic circumstances of his death are peppered with scandalous speculations by the media, including murder involving the triads and a supposed curse on him and his family. Surely, the 'legendary' status of celebrity athletes is the product of a surreptitious scheme by managers and the media.
- 8 Conversely, when lesser-known godfather of fitness Jack LaLanne died at age ninety-six in 2011, it was without any ripple of fanfare even though LaLanne was indisputably a national treasure. LaLanne was the consummate fitness and nutritional expert, a motivational speaker and a pioneer in the trend of fitness gyms. Over the decades, he greeted millions of Americans earnestly with his morning exercise routines daily on the goggle box, and fervently advocated a balanced diet void of additives, drugs and processed foods. Today, as all developed countries are plagued with cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and obesity due to our languid, sedentary lifestyle and a sugar- and salt-rich diet, perhaps LaLanne's prodigious feats of strength and discipline should inspire us to live as fitter, healthier and smarter human beings, even if we have no aspirations to be faster, higher and stronger like Hercules or Achilles.

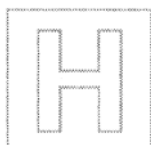
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Acknowledgements:

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2014DHSY6GPPreExp2



DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
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Higher 1

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GENERAL PAPER**8807/02**

Paper 2

1 September 2014**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: 1 Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Class, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains the passage for comprehension.

Note that up to **15** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

AQ Mark	
For Examiner's Use	
Content	/ 35
Language	/ 15
Total	/ 50

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **1** Insert.**[Turn over**

2014DHSY6GPPreExp2



Read the passage in the Insert and then answer **all** the questions. Note that up to fifteen marks will be given for the quality and accuracy of your use of English throughout this Paper.

For
Examiner's
Use

NOTE: When a question asks for an answer **IN YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE** and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words and phrases from the passage.

- 1 In the first paragraph, which tenets of the Olympic motto are illustrated by the examples in lines 5 to 8?

[1]

- 2 What explanations does the author offer for likening Olympic athletes to inspirational Hercules and Achilles (line 9)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[2]

- 3 Explain the author's use of the word 'fortunately' in line 16.

[2]

- 4 Why does the author use the phrase 'barbaric, bloody and brutal' in line 18?

[1]

- 5 What differences in the purpose of sport to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie does the author present in paragraph 3? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[2]



6 What does the author mean when he says 'by force or habit' (lines 37-38)?

[2]

7 In paragraph 6, what problems does the author see arising from the technological revolution in sport? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[3]

8 **Using your own words as far as possible**, explain why the author uses the inverted commas for the word 'legendary' in line 80.

[1]

9 Identify **three** contrasts between the characteristics and contributions of Bruce Lee and the media's response to his demise in paragraph 7, and those of Jack LaLanne in paragraph 8. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

1)

2)

3)

[3]



- 10** Using material from paragraphs 4 and 5, summarise what the author has to say about the development and the downsides of sport.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

When wealthy traders and nations introduced their sports activities to their colonies,

[8]

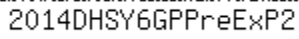
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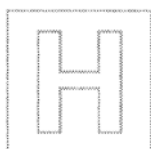
- 11 In this article, Jim Nassium describes some current issues around the subject of sport. How applicable do you find his observations to you and your own society?

For
Examiner's
Use

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple horizontal dashed lines for student response.



[10]



DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

CANDIDATE
NAME

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GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

1 September 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: 1 Insert

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY AND MARK SCHEME

Question 1

In the first paragraph, which tenets of the Olympic motto are illustrated by the examples in lines 5 to 8? [1]

Lifted	Inferred
<p>The hendiatis <i>Citius, Altius, Fortius</i> is the Olympic motto, which means 'faster, higher, stronger' in Latin...</p> <p>At every Olympic Games, the world watches this struggle being reflected in some of its top competitors: <u>a sprinter breaking a world record by a micro-second</u>, <u>a gymnast stunning the world with the first perfect ten</u>, and <u>a weightlifter astounds us with a single lift of the barbell burdened with weights</u>.</p>	<p>The first example illustrates 'faster' (<i>Citius</i>), while the other two examples illustrate 'stronger' (<i>Fortius</i>).</p> <p><i>Candidates must identify both qualities correctly to be awarded the mark.</i></p> <p><i>Answers that state either of the two qualities, or include the quality 'higher' will not be awarded any mark.</i></p>

Question 2

What explanations does the author offer for likening Olympic athletes to inspirational Hercules and Achilles (line 9)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>We worship these athletes who [1] <u>outperform themselves and others</u>, and [2] <u>succeed in doing the humanly impossible</u>. They are Hercules and Achilles, inspiring us to conquer the seemingly insurmountable challenges we face in our lives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They <u>outdo</u> themselves and others / <u>break their own personal and others' best records</u> / <u>stretch beyond their own abilities</u> and ... 2. ... achieve feats that people <u>normally cannot accomplish</u>. <p>1 mark each</p>

Question 3

Explain the author's use of the word 'fortunately' in line 17. [2]

Contextual Clues:

... whether through amusing or appeasing the gods, either as an entertainment or an **irrational sacrifice**. The first ancient Olympic Games were staged on the plains of Olympia to honour Zeus and the Olympian gods. The Mesoamericans, or the Mayans, had ritualistic ball games where losers were punished with death as offerings to the gods – players literally had to win or die! **Fortunately**, sport also served more **purposeful uses**: tribal hunting was as much a fundamental survival enterprise as a social endeavour, and Sumerian wrestlers and Roman gladiators provided ceremonial (albeit barbaric, bloody and brutal) entertainment for the rulers and the ruled.

There are 3 aspects to award credit for:

- 1) inferring from the word 'fortunately' – feeling a sense of comfort, relief and the like [*do not accept 'lucky'*]
- 2) stating the distinction in the utility of sport i.e. purposeful uses versus irrational
- 3) giving sufficient contextual details.

1-2 points – 1m
3 points – 2m

Suggested Answer: ORA

- The author is comforted/relieved that there is
- a functional/practical role (purposeful uses) of sport for survival or enjoyment for humans,
- instead of/in addition to/compared to the illogical/impractical (irrational) outcome of death for the enjoyment for deities.

Question 4

Why does the author use the phrase 'barbaric, bloody and brutal' in line 18? [1]

Parts	Suggested Answer
Stating the intent	The author wants to emphasise... The author wants to show/stress...
Explaining the application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... the extreme / intense / disturbing (<i>degree, extent</i>) ▪ ... cruelty / ferocity / viciousness ▪ ... in sport in ancient ceremonial sport. <p><u>Note</u>: reference to the degree is required.</p>

Question 5

What differences in the purpose of sport to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie does the author present in paragraph 3? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>However, in modern societies, sports activities have become organised and civilised forms of play. The British sporting culture arguably started during the Industrial Revolution, where the participation in sport was highly promoted [1] <u>to ensure that workers were physically able to perform their jobs</u>. To prevent the exploitation of workers, the Factory Act in 1850 stipulated that workers had to stop work at two in the afternoon on Saturdays. Consequently, football matches – the key pastime of the proletariat – only commenced at three. And for migrant workers from all over Britain and Europe who flocked to these industrial cities for work and had no ties with the community, football became a pursuit they could partake in [2] <u>to assimilate to the neighbourhood</u>. But [3] <u>unlike the workers, the bourgeoisie engaged in sport as an ostentatious pastime</u> – the lavishly tailored apparel and expensive equipment made them look stylish while skiing, yachting, playing polo and enjoying equestrian activities.</p>	<p>The purpose of sport for the proletariat are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to stay bodily fit or healthy to do their work... 2. ... and to integrate/fit in with other foreign workers. [<i>Do not accept 'blend in'.</i>] 3. Unlike the proletariat, the bourgeoisie participated in sport to show off their wealthy lifestyle. [<i>Do not accept 'to look fashionable' / 'be fashionable' / 'showcase'.</i>] <p style="text-align: right;">1-2 points – 1m 3 points – 2m</p>

Question 6

What does the author mean when he says 'by force or habit' (lines 37- 38)? [2]

Suggested Inferred Answer	
by force	Colonial masters <u>imposed</u> on their subjects to accept/play their cultural games.
or habit	The colonial subjects <u>got accustomed</u> to playing their colonial masters' cultural games. 1 m each [ORA]

Question 7

In paragraph 6, what problems does the author see arising from the technological revolution in sport? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>The technological revolution has dramatically altered the way we engage in sport in the twenty-first century. We have moved sports activities from the outdoors to indoors. High-definition, mesmerising screens and gaming consoles with motion sensors allow us to play games in the secure and cosy atmosphere of our living room, [1] <u>insulating us from the harsh but</u> [2] <u>needful external elements of the weather that toughen us up</u>. These devices [3] <u>replace entirely the players whom we previously had physical contact or interactions with in outdoor games</u>. Additionally, with an ageing population worldwide, we see the increasing popularity of mind games – word games and mathematical puzzles – promoting solitary activities. Such trends only [4] <u>alienate us from one another</u> and [5] <u>weaken our sense of camaraderie</u>.</p>	<p>With technological revolution, we play in a safe and comfortable internal environment,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. being <u>sheltered from external conditions</u> that 2. are necessary to <u>strengthen us / make us hardy / build our physical strength/stamina</u>. 3. it also <u>substitutes completely</u> the person we play with face-to-face 4. making us <u>distant/estranged/isolated from others</u> and [Do not accept 'separate', 'reducing communication'.] 5. <u>lower</u> our sense of <u>fellowship/solidarity</u> with others. [Do not accept 'broken bond'.] <p>1-2 points – 1m 3-4 points – 2m 5 points – 3m</p>

Question 8

Using your own words as far as possible, explain why the author uses the inverted commas for the word 'legendary' in line 80. [1]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>Surely, the 'legendary' status of celebrity athletes is the product of a <u>surreptitious</u> scheme by managers and the media.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He <u>disagrees</u> / <u>does not think</u> that the status of celebrity athletes are legendary because 2. he thinks that it is all due to the <u>sneaky/clandestine/underhanded plan</u> of the athlete's agents and the media. <p><i>Note: Both 1 and 2 are required to be awarded the mark.</i></p>

Question 9

Identify **three** contrasts between the characteristics and contributions of Bruce Lee and the media's response to his demise in paragraph 7, and those of Jack LaLanne in paragraph 8. **Use your own words as far as possible. [3]**

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>Consider the [1] <u>iconic Bruce Lee</u>, whom many only recognise from [2] <u>the few movies he made</u>, in which he <u>flaunted his stylistic manoeuvres and skills in kung fu</u>. The untimely demise of Lee at age thirty-two in the seventies, which ended his film career prematurely, was [3] <u>a media sensation worldwide</u>; even till now, the <u>enigmatic circumstances of his death are peppered with scandalous speculations by the media</u>, including murder involving the triads and a supposed curse on him and his family.</p> <p>Conversely, when [1] <u>lesser-known godfather of fitness Jack LaLanne</u> died at age ninety-six in 2011, [3] <u>it was without any ripple of fanfare</u> even though LaLanne was indisputably a national treasure. LaLanne was the consummate fitness and nutritional expert, a motivational speaker and a pioneer in the trend of fitness gyms. [2] <u>Over the decades, he greeted millions of Americans earnestly with his morning exercise routines daily on the goggle box</u>, and fervently advocated a balanced diet void of additives, drugs and processed foods.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bruce Lee was <u>famous/well recognised</u>; Jack LaLanne was largely <u>unheard of</u>. 2. Lee starred in just <u>a few films</u> showing off his mastery of martial arts; LaLanne had a <u>long-long TV career</u> promoting physical health through exercise and diet. 3. Lee's death was <u>global news</u> with rumours about the cause of his death; LaLanne's death was a <u>non-event</u>. <p><i>Candidates are required to provide the pair of characteristics of contributions Bruce Lee and Jack LaLanne and the media's response to their demise to be awarded the mark for each point.</i></p>

Question 10

Using material from paragraphs 4 and 5, summarise what the author has to say about the development and the downsides of sport.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

Material From Passage	Suggested Paraphrased Answers
<p><u>From Paragraph 4</u></p> <p>As the Industrial Revolution allowed wealthy traders and nations to extend and expand their presence globally, [1]<u>indigenous sports activities were insidiously replaced with those introduced by the colonial masters</u>; instead of playing <i>ulama</i>, the Mexicans are playing soccer, and cricket has become the most popular sport among the Indians. [2]Ultimately, <u>imported games 'won' the acceptance and adulation of colonial subjects</u>, either by force or habit. And soon [3]<u>sports activities became homogenised</u>, making [4]<u>cultural games obsolete</u>. Yet, deplorably, distinctions in the form of prejudice still persist. Sport is always [5]<u>male-dominated</u>; [6]<u>women in sport have less television exposure, fewer sponsorships, restricted game options and negligible number of role models</u>. Yet, deplorably, distinctions in the form of [7]<u>prejudice still persist</u>. [8]<u>The trend is changing</u> [9] but alas, only at a laborious speed. The stronger sex happily and quickly defends this phenomenon, alluding to the very essence of sport – aggression – that runs counter to women's predispositions. Moreover, [10]<u>numerous sports are the singular domain of the aristocrats: fencing, golf, pheasant hunting... these expensive indulgences are only a pipe dream for the plebeians, unless some benefactors bequeathed them with wealth for a life of leisure</u>.</p>	<p>When wealthy traders and nations introduced their sports activities to their colonies, ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. local sports/games were <u>substituted with/ taken over</u> by foreign ones 2. foreign sports/games were <u>welcomed/embraced/ adopted</u> by the locals eventually 3. sports/games were all the <u>standardised/same/similar</u> [not 'universal', 'common'] 4. making traditional games <u>redundant/outdated/ irrelevant</u> 5. ruled / run by men 6. female sportsperson have <u>limited opportunities/ chances</u> 7. <u>bias/discrimination</u> / gender inequality still exist/ continues 8. but getting better... 9. albeit at <u>arduous/painstaking</u> / <u>very slow pace</u> } <i>not a development, but defence</i> 10. Many sports/games are <u>privilege indulgences</u> / <u>only enjoyed / accessed to by the upper class/rich/noble</u> in society / exclusive to the rich.
<p><u>From Paragraph 5</u></p> <p>Sport also [11]<u>breeds an unhealthy desire to win at all cost</u>. Since winning is big business, [12]<u>sportsmanship has been side-lined for success</u>: [13]<u>cheating via match-fixing or ingesting of steroids has become common</u>; [14]<u>technology</u> (for more rigorous training and costume design), and <u>not talent</u>, has become the means to <u>ace the race</u>. The [15]<u>mania to bolster international standing</u> has led [16]<u>countries to put young children through exhaustive training</u> to compete later in life, and to [17]<u>persuade and purchase foreign athletes to win medals for them</u>, in exchange for the prized citizenship and a remuneration package. Ironically, in the quest for a 'perfect' body, in appearance sports like gymnastics, [18]<u>many athletes develop anorexia nervosa and bulimia and suffer from muscle injuries</u>. Attractive, [19]<u>media-savvy 'athletes' are also recognised more for brand endorsements rather than their performance in games</u>. We also [20]<u>unduly accord athletes with aptitudes they do not possess, a dangerous mental short-cut known as the 'halo effect', and</u> [21]<u>erroneously vote them into the government</u>, only to be disenchanted later. And frankly, [22]<u>some puerile pursuits for the sake of beauty and grace – synchronised swimming and figure skating – have very tenuous links with sport</u>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. develops obsession to triumph/victory/rival competitors whatever it takes 12. winning/achievement <u>supersedes / more important than</u> virtues of sport 13. unfair / dishonest practices prevail 14. <u>reliance on technology</u>, not skills and ability, to win 15. <u>obsession to enhance world placing/position/position/ reputation</u> through sport 16. put children through <u>gruelling/torturous/demanding training</u> 17. <u>pay for</u> international sportsmen's services/talent / import/<u>poach</u> foreign talents 18. sportsmen develop <u>eating disorders / physical damage / psychological and bodily damaging/injurious / mentally and physically harmful</u> 19. sportsmen known <u>more/popular in commercials</u> than ability/skill/competency in sport 20. <u>improperly/overly credit</u> sportsmen 21. <u>elect them into power</u> (and <u>regret/be disappointed</u> later) 22. <u>trivial endeavours</u> are also related to sport

Question 11

In this article, Jim Nassium describes some current issues around the subject of sport. How applicable do you find his observations to you and your own society?

Key Ideas from Paragraphs
<p>Paragraph 1 – Introduction</p> <p>The passage begins with a reference to the motto of the Olympic Games, emphasising the <u>notable qualities of sportsmen</u>: they outperform themselves and others, inspiring us to face the seeming insurmountable challenges in our lives.</p>
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <p>The author explores the <u>role of sport in ancient times</u>, highlighting its significance in religion, survival and social endeavours. The author asserts that our aggressive nature which we inherited from our ancestors is the reason for our involvement in sport today either as a participant or a member of the audience.</p>
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p>According to the author, sport became more civilised and organised during the Industrial Revolution, where workers engaged in activities to keep themselves healthy for work and to assimilate to the community. On the other hand, sport for the bourgeoisie is an avenue for them to flaunt their wealth as they engage in sports activities in style.</p>
<p>Paragraph 4</p> <p>The author outlines the <u>development of sport</u> (see suggested summary points for Paragraph 4).</p>
<p>Paragraph 5</p> <p>The author highlights the <u>downsides of sport</u> (see suggested summary points for Paragraph 5).</p>
<p>Paragraph 6</p> <p>According to the author, the <u>technological revolution</u> has dramatically altered the way we engage in sport today: playing sports indoors shelter us from external conditions that are necessary to toughen us up. Game gadgets also substitute the person we play sport with. This trend, together with an ageing population and the popularity of solitary mind games, make us distant from others and weakening our sense of camaraderie.</p>
<p>Paragraph 7</p> <p>The author explores the <u>treatment of sportsmen by the media</u>, asserting that the media has distracted us from the rudimentary meanings of sport, exercise and healthy living. He thinks that the 'legendary' status of celebrity athletes (e.g. Bruce Lee) is created by their managers and the media.</p>
<p>Paragraph 8</p> <p>The author concludes that despite many in developed countries are suffering from poor health due to unhealthy diet and a sedentary lifestyle, we can still be inspired by genuine sportmen (e.g. Jack LaLanne) to live as fitter, healthier and smarter human beings.</p>